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DATE: Wednesday, December 01, 2004

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L11: Entry 6 of 12

File: USPT

Dec 21, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6005863 A

TITLE: Frame switch with serial data processing

Detailed Description Text (6):

Upon loading the destination address into the destination address register 408, the port controller 126 of the source port requests the global traffic manager 134 to open the communication path from the input data path 120 of the source port to the output data path 109 of the destination port. If the destination address indicates a broadcast or multicast request, the destination ports will be all ports of the frame switch except the source port. If the destination address is a unicast address, the global traffic manager 134 asks the lookup engine 132 to map the destination address into a destination port number. The global traffic manager 134 stores all activity status information for each port. Upon receiving the destination port number from the lookup engine 132, the global traffic manager 134 checks the activity status of the destination port to determine whether to open the communication path in the switch fabric 108, or to signal the port controller 126 that a congestion condition has occurred. Switch fabric 108 is the actual switching matrix that connects the input data path 120 of the source port to the out data path 109 of the destination ports.

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L4: Entry 2 of 24

File: USPT

Apr 9, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6370146 B1

TITLE: Method and apparatus for non-disruptive addition of a new node to an inter-nodal network

Detailed Description Text (29):

The new node 6d will wait in the state 108 until it receives configuration information from the host 4. Before the host provides such information, however, it is preferred that the new node 6d is checked to ascertain that both of its I/O ports are open, that its transmitters are disabled in hardware, (this is so that the node cannot begin transmitting onto the network until it is desired that it do so), and that the diagnostic checks have been successful. Now, the configuration messages may be sent by the host 4 as indicated by block 110 in FIG. 8. These configuration messages will preferably include the following elements: a logical network identification, as there may be more than one network in the system 2, an indication that the new node is configured for the transmit mode (which becomes effective only after subsequent authorization as described hereinafter), and the number of packets, such as the packets described with reference to FIG. 4, it will use. Once this configuration information is obtained, the new node will automatically transition to the WAIT FOR ADDITION state 112 in which it will wait and do nothing until a special message is received from the host 4, which message is MSG: ADD_NODE 114.

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L11: Entry 4 of 12

File: USPT

Sep 18, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6292900 B1

TITLE: Multilevel security attribute passing methods, apparatuses, and computer program products in a stream

Detailed Description Text (11):

FIG. 6 shows a method according to the present invention to determine whether a requested port is available for communication between data processing nodes. In particular, an incoming packet 86i is shown intercepted 110 by a destination system's operating system. Security examination is performed at the data link and network levels of the kernel interface operating system interface 66. The IP header element 112 of packet 86i' is examined and the port number and the security label subelement 114 are identified. The kernel checks to determine if the requested port number is already open 116. If not, the requested port is opened 118 at the security level indicated by the security label. Activities for opening a port at a particular security level are logged 122 to provide a journal or history of the activity and to provide a database or security levels which are presently open for particular port numbers. A decision is made 120 whether to pass the packet to a local application. If all other protocol requirements have been satisfied, the data is passed to the applications process 86" for handling and completion. If all other protocol requirements have not been satisfied, the packet is dropped 108. If a registered port number requested is already open 116, the operating system kernel determines 124 whether each opened port is at the security level specified by the port identifier's security label. If not, then a new port having the same number as the existing port is opened 118 at the identified security level. The opening of the port is logged 122 to journal the activity, as described above. If the existing open port is at the same security level as identified in the port identifier subelement, then it is determined 126 whether the port is in use. If the port is presently in use, then a mandatory access control protocol precludes opening another port at the same number and security level being opened. Consequently, a packet is either buffered 128 and checked periodically until a pre-defined time-out 130 occurs, causing packet process termination or the packet is terminated 108 immediately, or until the port becomes unused 124, 125. If an open port is set to a correct security level but not currently in use 126, then the port activity is logged and a decision is made 120 whether or not to pass the packet. If all other security criteria is met, the packet is forwarded for application processing.

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